

SYM

Symmetry, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense. *More.*
Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and symmetry were owing to him. *Dryden.*
SYMPATHETICAL. *adj.* [*sympathetique*, Fr. from *sympathy*.]
SYMPATHETICK. *s.* Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the gross mistakes, in the cure of diseases, not only from the last medicine and *sympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

United by this *sympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roscommon.*
To confer at the distance of the Indies by *sympathetick* conveyances, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence. *Glavin. Scip.*

To you our author makes her soft request,
Who speak the kindest, and who write the best;
Your *sympathetick* hearts the hopes to move,
From tender friendship and endearing love. *Prior.*
All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *sympathetick* and vital passions produced within ourselves. *Bentley.*

SYMPATHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *sympathetick*.] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To *SYMPATHIZE*. *v. n.* [*sympathiser*, French; from *sympathy*.]
To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *sympathize* with the maliffs in robbious and rough coming on. *Shakespeare.*

The thing of courage,
As rous'd with rage, with rage doth *sympathize*. *Shakespeare.*
Nature, in awe to him,
Had doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to *sympathize*. *Milton.*
Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and *sympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Addison's Spectator.*

Though the greatness of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none console and *sympathize* more heartily than they. *Chatter on Kindness.*

SYMPATHY. *n. f.* [*sympathie*, French; *συμπάθεια*.] Fellowship; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul,
If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *sympathy*: you are merry, so am I; ha! ha! then there's more *sympathy*: you love lack, and so do I; would you desire better *sympathy*? *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *sympathy*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

If there was a *sympathy* in choice,
War, death, or sickness did lay siege to it. *Shakespeare.*

I started back;
It started back: but pleas'd I soon return'd;
Pleas'd it return'd as soon, with answering looks
Of *sympathy* and love. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd
Of ugly serpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid *sympathy*. *Milton.*

Or *sympathy*, or some connat'ral force,
Powerful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity, things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals. *South's Sermons.*

Can kindness to desert, like your's, be strange?
Kindness by secret *sympathy* is ty'd;
For noble souls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are such affections made in the minds of most men, and to this might be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them. *Locke.*

SYMPHONIOUS. *adj.* [from *symphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

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SYMPHONY. *n. f.* [*symphonie*, French; *συμφωνία*.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comeliest proportion between breadth and heights, reducing symmetry to *symphony*, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in light. *Wotton.*

Speak ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,
Angels! for ye behold him, and with songs
And choral *symphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The trumpets found,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great earl-marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

SYMPHYSES. *n. f.* [*συμφυσις*.] In its original signification, denotes a connateness, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wise.*

SYMPHYSIACK. *adj.* [*sympphysiack*, French; *συμφυσις*.] Relating to mery makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and comotation, from the ancient custom of *symphysiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In some of those *symphysiack* disputations amongst my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietick part of medicine depended upon scientific principles. *Arbutnot.*

SYMPTOM. *n. f.* [*symptom*, French; *συμπτωμα*.] 1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

2. A sign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are pass'd, and now, like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms*. *Swift.*

SYMPTOMATICAL. *adj.* [*symptomatique*, French; from *symptom*.] Happening concurrently, or occasionally.

Symptomatically is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases; as a fever from pain is said to be *symptomatically*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplasim the swelling was dissipated; and the fever, then appearing but *symptomatically*, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wise's Surgery.*

SYMPTOMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *symptomatically*.] In the nature of a symptom.

The causes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*. *Wise.*

SYNAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*synagogue*, French; *συναγωγή*.] An assembly of the Jews to worship. *Shakespeare.*

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synagogue*. *Shakespeare.*
As his custom was, he went into the *synagogue* on the Sabbath. *Shakespeare.*

SYNALEPHA. *n. f.* [*συναληφή*.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego*.

Virgil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synalephas*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

SYNARTHROSIS. *n. f.* [*σύν and ἄρθρον*.] A close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called *diarthrosis*, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wise's Surgery.*

SYNCHONDROSIS. *n. f.* [*σύν and χόνδρος*.] *Synchondrosis* is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wise.*

SYNCHRONICAL. *adj.* [*σύν and χρονικός*.] Happening together at the same time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchronical*. *Boyle.*

SYNCHRONISM. *n. f.* [*σύν and χρονισμός*.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time. *Boyle.*

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mechanical chronology, after the Flood, bears a most regular testimony to the truth of his history. *Hale.*

SYNCHRONOUS. *adj.* [*σύν and χρονικός*.] Happening at the same time. *The*

SYN

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbutnot on Air.*

SYSCOPE. *n. f.* [*synscope*, French; *συνσκόπη*.] 1. Painting fit.

The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *synscope*.

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SYSCOPIST. *n. f.* [from *synscope*.] Contractor of words.

To outline all the modern *synscopists*, and thoroughly content my English readers, I intend to publish a *Speculator* that shall not have a single vowel in it. *Speculator.*

To *SYNDICATE*. *v. n.* [*syndiquer*, French; *σύν and δική*.] To judge; to pass judgement on; to censure. An unusual word.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his master and all law makers before him. *Hakewill on Providence.*

SYNDROME. *n. f.* [*σύνδρομον*.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owns a dependance on such a *syndrome* of precequed motions. *Glavin's Scip.*

SYNECDOCHE. *n. f.* [*synecdoche*, French; *συνεκδοχή*.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy spirit changes our hearts; therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synecdoche*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

SYNECDOCHICAL. *adj.* [from *synecdoche*.] Expressed by a *synecdoche*; implying a *synecdoche*.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hospitals, and shew you there how many souls, narrowly lodged in *synecdochical* bodies, see their earthen cottages moulder away to dust, those miserable persons, by the loss of one limb after another, surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

SYNNYROSIS. *n. f.* [*σύν and νύσιν*.] *Synnyrosis* is when the connexion is made by a ligament.

Of this in *synnyrosis* we find instances, in the connexion of the ossa pubis together, especially in women, by a ligamentous substance. In articulations it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibie. *Wise's Surgery.*

SYNOD. *n. f.* [*synode*, French; *σύνδος*.] 1. An assembly, particularly of ecclesiasticks. A provincial *synod* is commonly used; and a general *council*.

The glorious gods sit in hourly *synod* about thy particular prosperity. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Since the mortal and intestine jars
Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn *synod* been decreed,
I admit no traffick to our adverse towns. *Shakespeare.*

The opinion was not only condemned by the *synod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madness. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten *synod*, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbytry, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleveland.*

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things resolv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let us call to *synod* all the blest,
Through heav'n's wide bounds. *Milton.*

The second council of Nice he faith I most irreverently call that wise *synod*; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I should dare to reflect so much dishonour on a council. *Stillingfleet.*

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright *synod* of the pow'rs above,
On this my son your gracious gifts bestow. *Dryden.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Howe'er love's native hours are set,
Whatever flarry *synod* met,
'Tis in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love shall live or die. *Crawshaw.*

Their planetary motions and aspects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *synod* unbegun. *Milton.*

As the planets and stars have, according to astrologers, in their great *synods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that aspect; so divers particulars, which, whilst they lay scattered among the writings of several authors, were inconsiderable, when they come to be laid together, may of themselves prove highly useful to physiology in their conjunctions. *Boyle.*

SYR

SYNODAL. *adj.* [*synodique*, French; from *synod*.]

SYNODICAL. *s.* Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod.

1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod. St. Athanasius writes a *synodical* epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*Synodique*, French.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun, to us are the measures of day and year; and the *synodick* revolution of the moon measures the month. *Holder.*

The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*

SYNODICALLY. *adv.* [from *synodical*.] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

It shall be needful for those churches *synodically* to determine something in those points. *Saunderson.*

SYNONYMA. *n. f.* [Latin; *συνώνυμος*.] Names which signify the same thing.

To *SYNONOMISE*. *v. a.* [from *synonymia*.] To express the same thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *synonymise* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden's Remains.*

SYNONYMOUS. *adj.* [*synonyme*, Fr. *συνώνυμος*.] Expressing the same thing by different words.

These words consist of two propositions which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are *synonymous* words here. *Tillot.*

Fortune is but a *synonymous* word for nature and necessity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

When two or more words signify the same thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are usually called *synonymous* words. *Watts's Logick.*

SYNONYMY. *n. f.* [*συνωνυμία*.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNOPSIS. *n. f.* [*σύνολος*.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL. *adj.* [from *synopsis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected so many *synoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly use. *Brevint's Kalender.*

SYNTACTICAL. *adj.* [from *syntaxis*, Latin.] 1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX. *s.* [*σύνταξις*.]

SYNTAXIS. *n. f.* [*σύνταξις*.] 1. A system; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of beings. *Glavin.*

2. That part of Grammar which teaches the construction of words.

I can produce a hundred instances to convince any reasonable man that they do not so much as understand common Grammar and *syntax*. *Swift.*

SYNTHE'SIS. *n. f.* [*σύνθεσις*.] The act of joining, opposed to analysis.

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles, and by them explaining the phenomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton's Opticks.*

SYNTHE'TICK. *adj.* [*συνθετικός*.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition.

Synthetic method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole; it begins with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of composition. *Watts's Logick.*

SYPHON. *n. f.* [This should be written *siphon*; *σιφών*.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glass, *siphon*, or crane, and draw it off from its last feces into small bottles. *Mortimer.*

SYRINGE. *n. f.* [*σφύγγη*.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

The heart seems not designed to be the fountain or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins and force it out by the arteries through the whole body as a *syringe* doth any liquor, though not by the same artifice. *Raj.*

To *SYRINGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To spout by a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye was stoppt by the *syringing* up of oxyerate. *Wise's Surgery.*

2. To wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY. *n. f.* [*σφύγγη and τέμνω*.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow fores.